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None

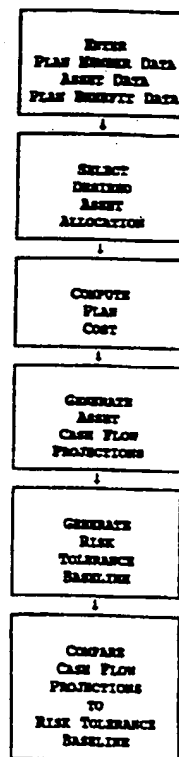
(58) Field of Search

NO SEARCH PERFORMED: SECTION 17(5)(B)

(54) Determining optimal asset allocation by asset cash flow simulation

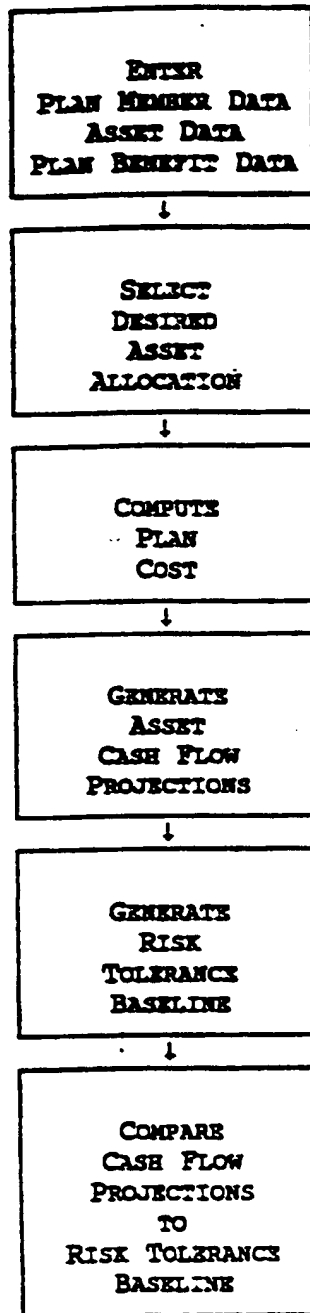
(57) The invention provides a method of simulating future cash flow for a given asset allocation under a variety of economic conditions, comparing the results of the simulation to a predefined risk tolerance baseline, and preferably adjusting the asset allocation until the results of the simulation reflect a maximum rate of return for a given risk tolerance. The simulation of cash flow generates a plurality of asset cash flow projections for a given asset allocation that are preferably graphically represented with respect to the predefined risk tolerance baseline. The risk tolerance baseline is plan specific and is preferably set to a multiple of a preferred risk factor such as percentage of payroll cost or benefit cost. The occurrence of an asset cash flow projection falling below the risk tolerance baseline defines a risk tolerance failure event. The number of risk tolerance failure events occurring for the asset cash flow projections associated with a given asset allocation is indicative of whether that asset allocation produces an acceptable risk tolerance level. The asset allocation is adjusted and the process is repeated until the highest average value of all asset cash flow projections is achieved within an acceptable number of risk tolerance failure events.

FIG. 1



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FIG. 1



2/7

FIG. 2

Projected Assets Based on Contributions

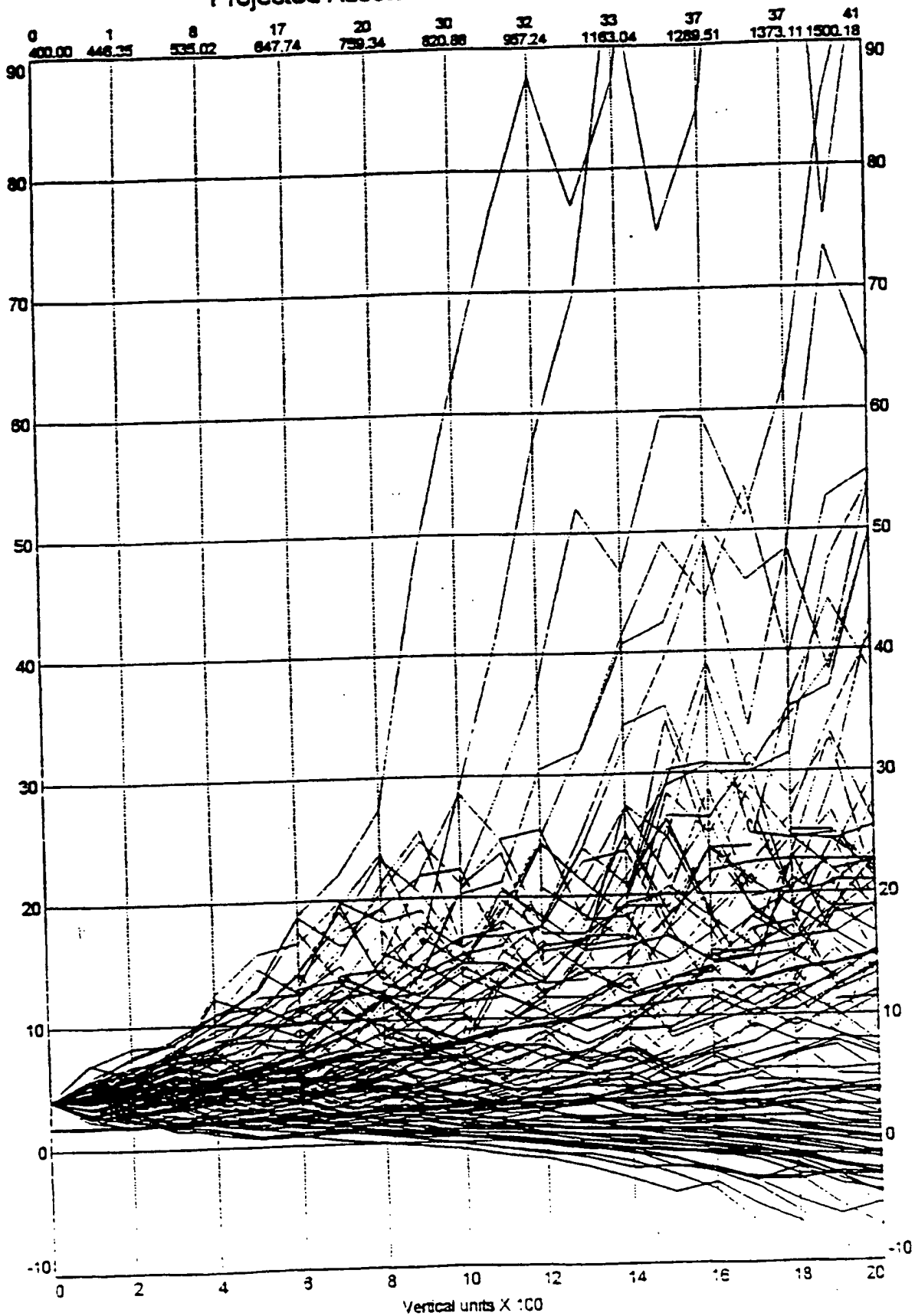


FIG. 3

Projected Assets Based on Contributions

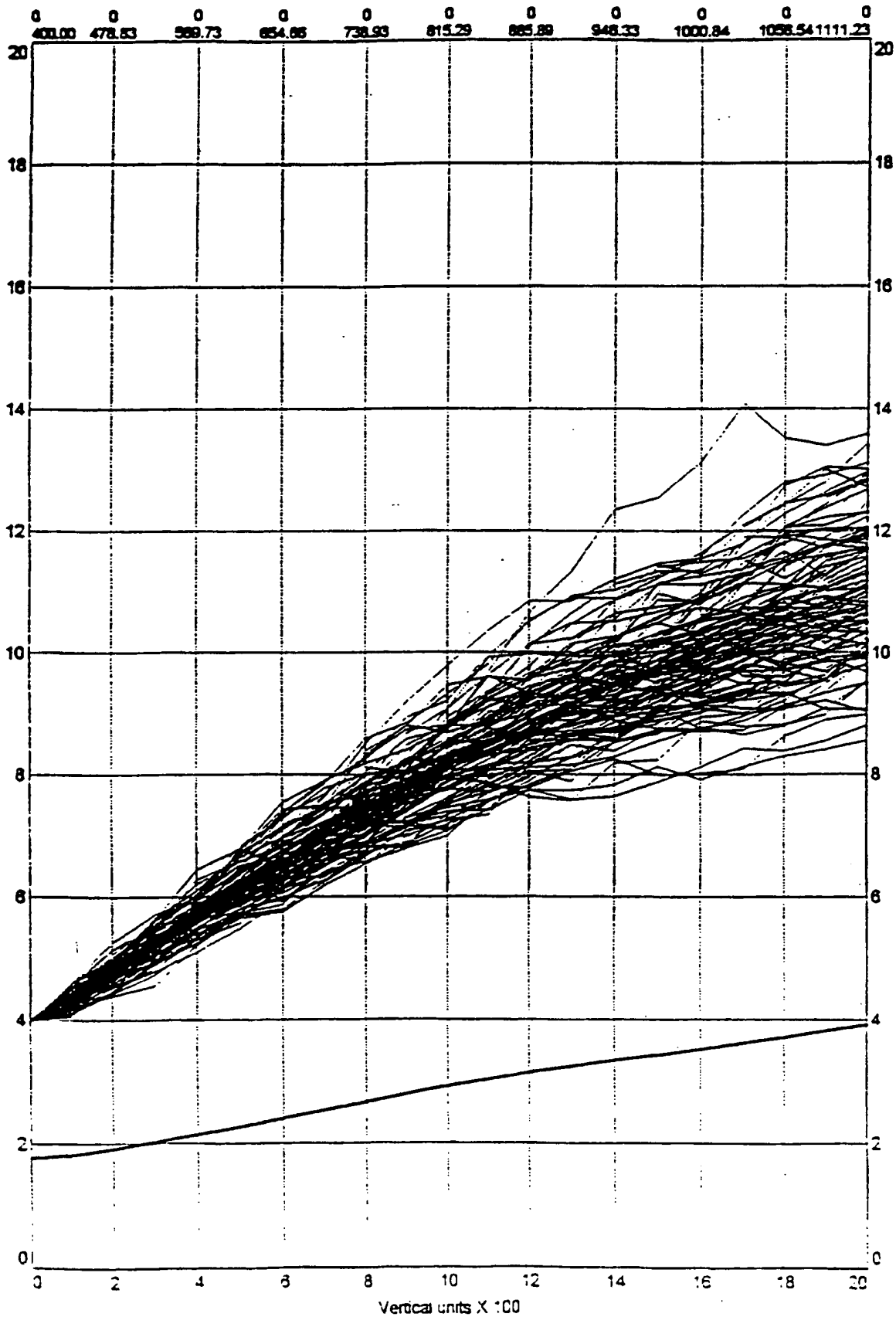


FIG. 4

Projected Assets Based on Contributions

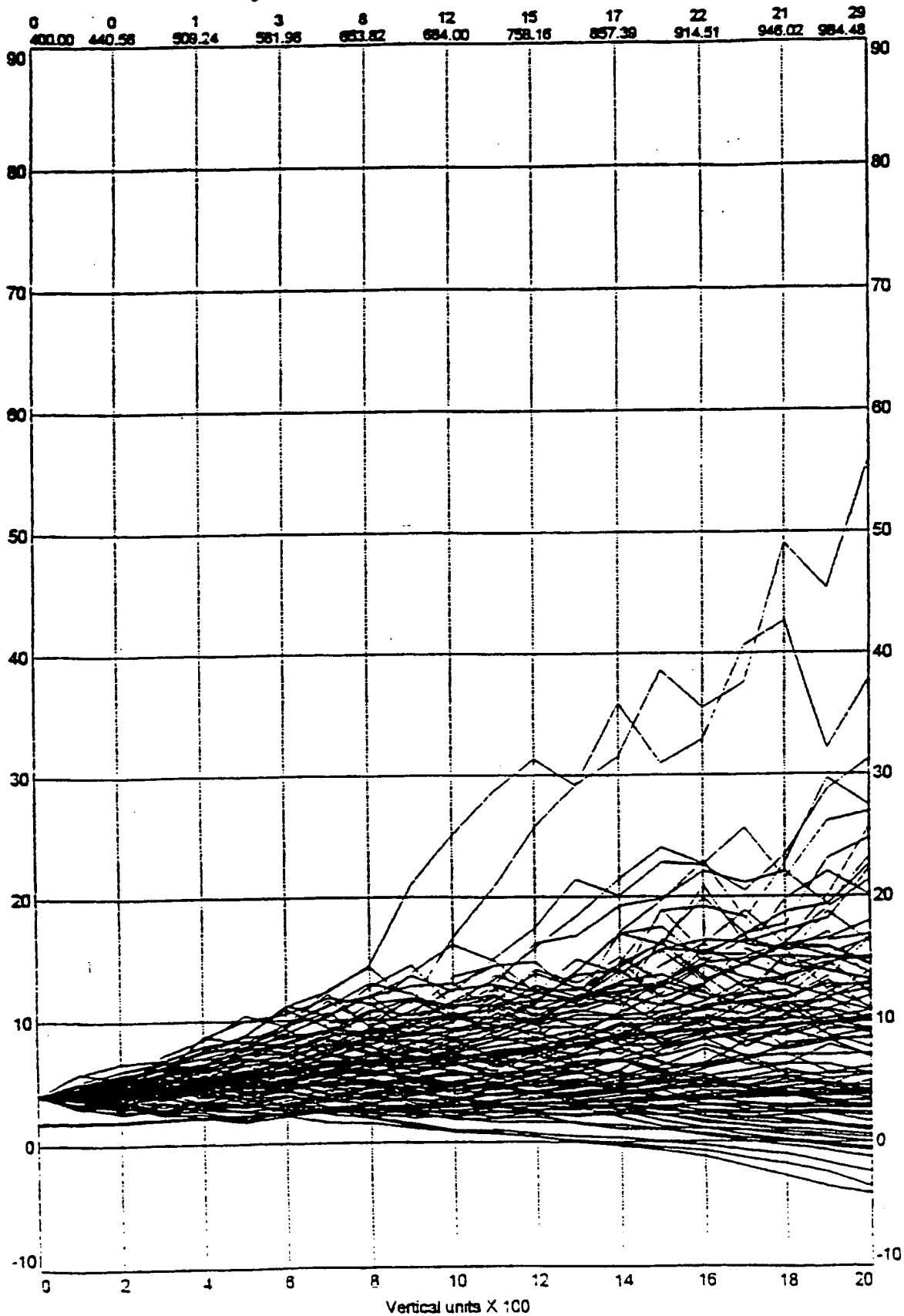


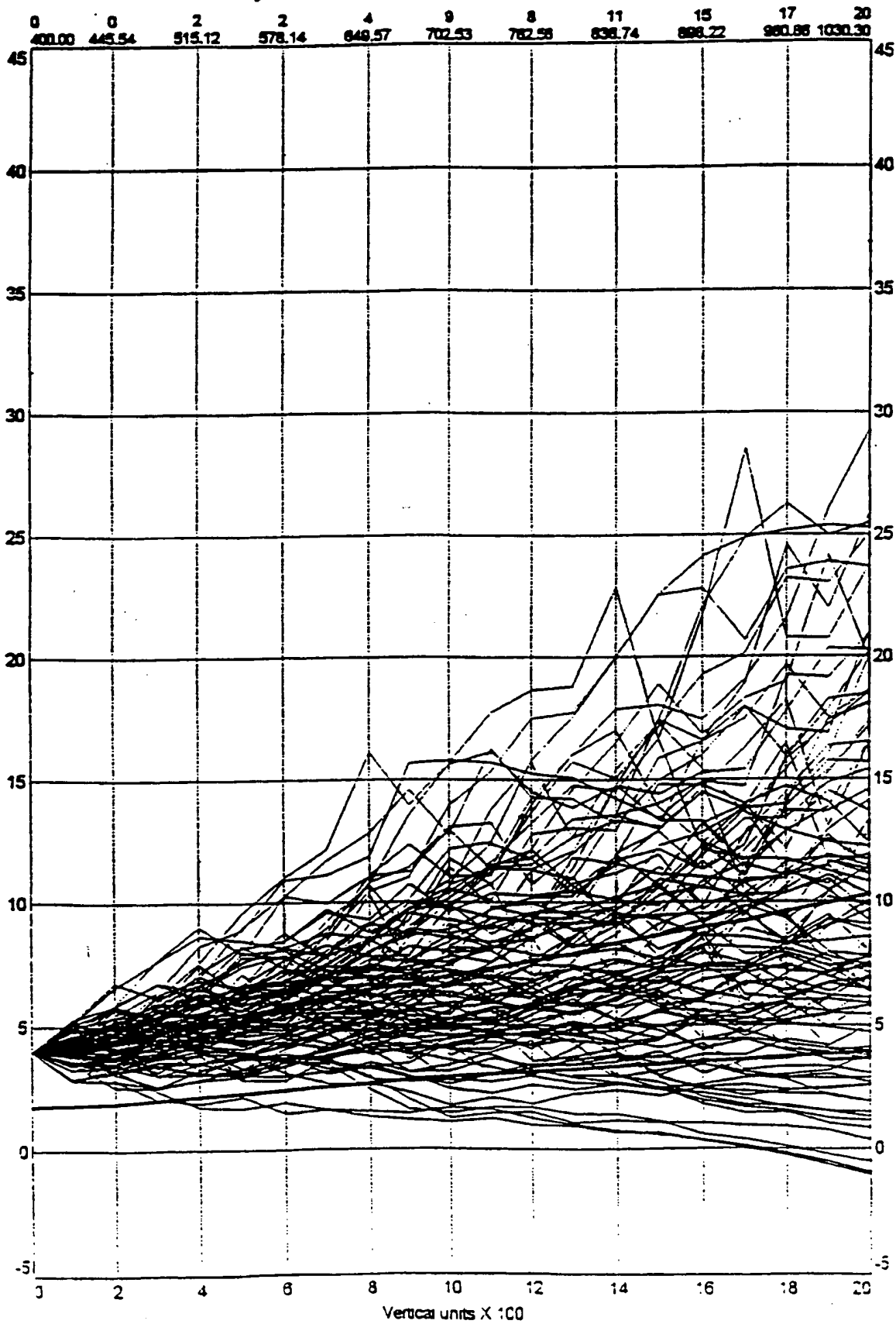
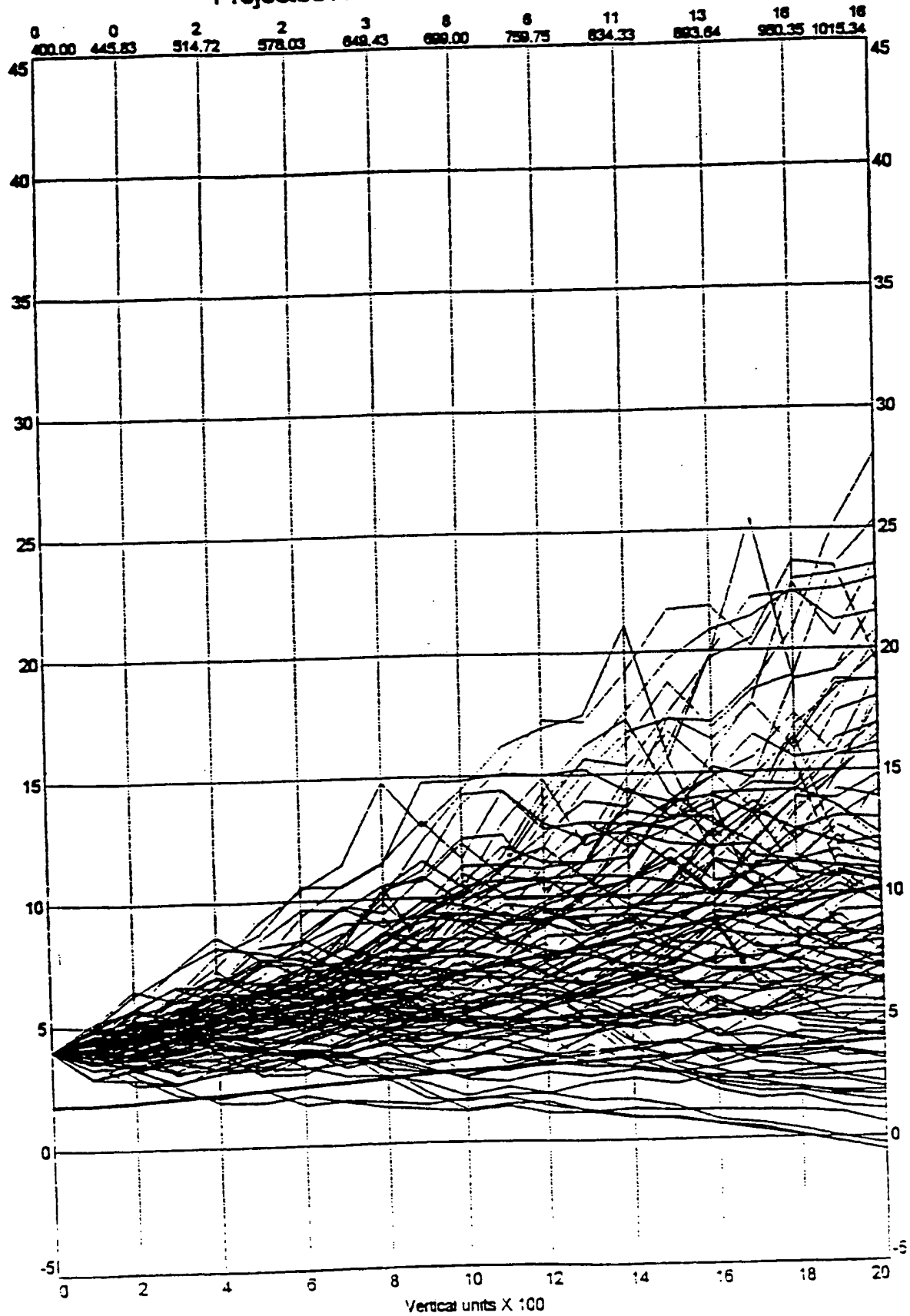
FIG. 5**Projected Assets Based on Contributions**

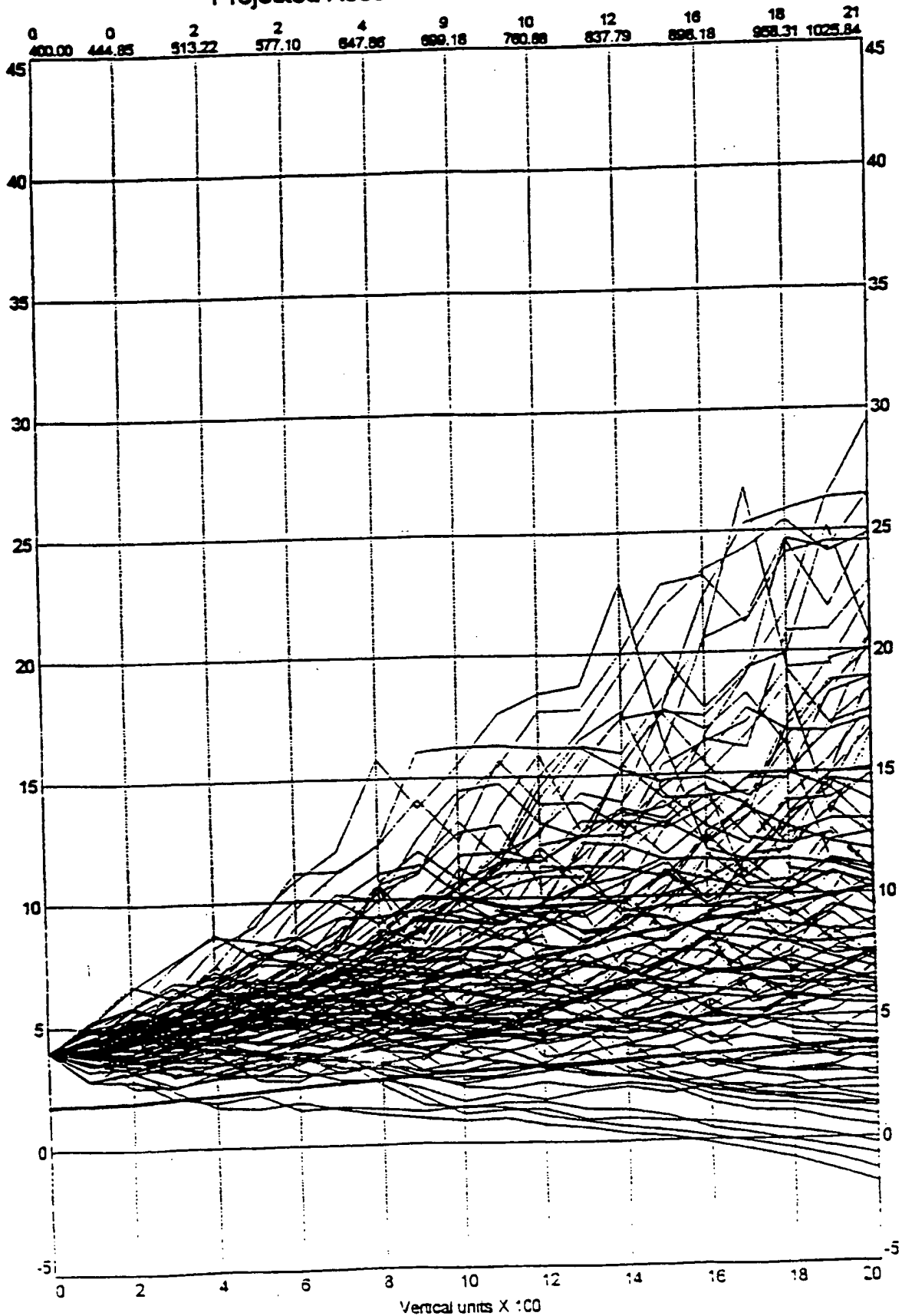
FIG. 6

Projected Assets Based on Contributions



7/7
FIG. 7

Projected Assets Based on Contributions



METHOD OF DETERMINING OPTIMAL ASSET ALLOCATION
UTILIZATION ASSET CASH FLOW SIMULATION

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5 The invention relates generally to methods of
determining an optimum allocation of assets to generate
a maximum rate of return for an investment portfolio,
such as a pension fund, at a minimal cost. More
specifically, the invention provides a method of
10 simulating future cash flow for a given asset allocation
under varying economic conditions, comparing the results
of the simulation to a predefined risk baseline, and
adjusting the asset allocation until the results of the
simulation reflect a maximum rate of return at a minimal
cost for a given risk factor.

15

Trustees of pension funds seek the highest possible
investment return within acceptable risk parameters.
Heavy investments in common stock produces high returns,
for example, but these returns are volatile, and losses
20 due to stock volatility may severely impact plan cost.
Investments in cash equivalents are far less volatile,
but yields are unacceptably low and, accordingly, for
plans with such assets, costs are unacceptable high. An
optimum asset allocation made up of stocks, bonds, real
25 estate, cash equivalents and other asset classes is
therefore desirable to minimize volatility while
maintaining acceptable returns. It is difficult,
however, to determine what mix of asset classes and in
what proportion produces the best results at an
30 acceptable level of risk.

Various methods are currently used by pension fund
managers in an attempt to maximize return. For example,
one such method of solving the problem of maximizing
return involves developing the asset allocation likely to
35 produce the highest return at a given level of

performance volatility. This method, however, is not a plan specific solution and therefore may not produce the best results for a given plan. Another approach is to develop the asset allocation which, within a stipulated time horizon at the calculated plan contribution level, will lead to an acceptable probability of achieving a selected funded ratio of assets to liabilities. While this approach is plan specific, as different solutions apply to different plans with different levels of assets, such an approach requires a sophisticated understanding of the manner in which liabilities are developed. For example, funding ratios can change with changes in actuarial assumptions, creating a degree of artificiality in the measurement. Moreover, a focus on a stipulated time horizon involves a restricted view which can be modified only upon considerable revision. Finally, funding ratios relate to liabilities for accrued benefits from a "shut down" point of view and are not reflective of ongoing plan conditions. While private sector plans are subject to "shut down", this is not a meaningful characteristic of a public sector plan.

In view of the above, it is an object of the invention to provide a method of determining an optimum allocation of assets to generate a maximum rate of return for an investment portfolio at a minimal cost within an acceptable risk level that overcomes the deficiencies of the conventional methods discussed above.

Until now, computer implemented methods of optimizing portfolio asset allocation selection have been based on finding that particular asset mix which will either: (i) deliver lowest risk for a given investment return expectation, or (ii) deliver highest investment return for a given risk expectation. Such a system of asset allocation uses four inputs: (i) expected return of each

of a number of asset classes, (ii) risk, measured in terms of statistical standard deviation of investment return from each asset class, (iii) the statistical covariance characteristics of the respective asset classes, and (iv) user constraints as to the portion of assets allowable in each asset class in the final portfolio.

In view of the above, it is an object of the invention to provide a method of determining an optimum allocation of assets to generate a maximum rate of return for an investment portfolio at a minimal cost within an acceptable risk level that overcomes the deficiencies of the conventional methods discussed above.

The invention provides a method of simulating future cash flow for a given asset allocation under a variety of economic conditions, comparing the results of the simulation to a predefined risk tolerance baseline, and preferably adjusting the asset allocation until the results of the simulation reflect a maximum rate of return for a given risk tolerance. The simulation of cash flow generates a plurality of asset cash flow projections for a given asset allocation that are preferably graphically represented with respect to the predefined risk tolerance baseline. The risk tolerance baseline is plan specific and is preferably set to a multiple of a preferred risk factor such as percentage of payroll cost or benefit cost. The occurrence of an asset cash flow projection falling below the risk tolerance baseline defines a risk tolerance failure event. The number of risk tolerance failure events occurring for the asset cash flow projections associated with a given asset allocation is indicative of whether that asset allocation produces an acceptable risk tolerance level. The asset allocation is adjusted and the process is repeated until the highest average value of all asset cash flow projections is achieved within an acceptable number of risk tolerance failure events.

The invention also provides a computer implemented method of optimizing defined benefit retirement plan asset allocation as that mix which may be expected to deliver lowest probability of the "plan" experiencing an "adverse circumstance" as of a selected future date.

5 "Plan" is defined as a specific year-by-year projected benefit outflow from a specific level of underlying assets, a specific employee contribution stream from an open group of current and future employees and a specific percentage of open group payroll employer contribution stream, buffeted by anticipated asset class gains (and
10 losses) above (and below) expected levels. "Adverse circumstance" is defined as a weighted average of one of more of the following: (i) assets falling below a specific multiple of benefits, (ii) employer contributions required to maintain level percentage of payroll cost for plan financial soundness) rising above (or falling below) a certain
15 percentage of initial level, (iii) assets falling below a certain percentage of entry age normal past serve liabilities or assets falling below a point from which a return to the initial level of expected investment return cannot be achieved within a specific period. Such mix shall be subject to user constraints as to the portion of assets allowable in each asset
20 class in the final portfolio.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a basic flow diagram of a method in accordance with the present invention;

5 Fig. 2 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1 with an asset allocation of 100% small cap equities;

Fig. 3 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1 with an asset allocation of 100% cash equivalents;

10 Fig. 4 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1 with mixing the asset allocation of 60% small cap equities and 40% of cash equivalents;

Fig. 5 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1 with an _____

asset allocation of 39% domestic equities (large cap), 6% small cap equities, 20% international equities, 24% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 0% real estate and 2% cash equivalents;

Fig. 6 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein costs can be improved to 30.49% of payroll without increasing risk by making a slight change in the asset allocation to 44% domestic equities, 6% small cap equities, 20% international equities, 14% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 5% real estate and 2% cash equivalents; and

Fig. 7 is a graphical representation of the results generated by the method illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein risk can be improved with only a slight increase in cost, namely 32.68%, by changing asset allocation to 44% domestic equities, 6% small cap equities, 15% international equities, 14% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 5% real estate and 7% cash equivalents as illustrate in Fig. 7.

A general flow diagram of the method implemented using a general purpose computer in accordance with the invention is illustrated in Fig. 1. An operator interface is utilized to permit an operator to enter plan member definition information, asset information, and plan benefit information for a given pension plan into a computer database. Alternatively, the required information is downloaded from a remote source to the computer

The operator selects the percentage of available assets to be allocated to specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list previously stored in the computer. The asset allocation list, for example, may include domestic equities (large cap), small cap equities, international equities, long term corporate bonds, long term government bonds, intermediate term government bonds, real estate and cash equivalents. Alternatively, the operator may be prompted to enter a desired asset allocation list which is then stored in the computer.

The projected level percentage or average percentage of payroll contribution to implement the plan is then preferably computed based on the selected asset allocation by averaging the results of a plurality of projections of costs developed by uniform methodology taking into account assets on hand, simulations of future investments returns, simulations of future benefit disbursements and simulations of future payrolls. The simulations utilize demographic data contained in the plan member definition information entered by the operator, as well as the asset information and plan benefit information.

A simulation is then run to generate a plurality of asset cash flow projections, preferably one hundred or more, based on the defined asset allocation entered by the operator. The plurality of asset cash flow projections preferably reflect simulation of future behavior of the asset classes as impacted by simulated future investment returns (both realized and unrealized), simulated benefit disbursements, and by the average annual level percentage of payroll contribution necessary to maintain the plan on a sound financial basis into the indefinite future. In a preferred embodiment, a comprehensive database of historical Consumer Price

Indices (CPI's) and historical market results for stocks, bonds and cash equivalents are sampled to generate the asset cash flow projections. The historical database may either be preselected from a restored database or the operator may be given the option of choosing a specific historical database of a specified number of years from a larger restored database. In addition to generating a plurality of individual asset cash flow projections, an average asset cash flow projection is generated to indicate the average result of all possible simulation scenarios.

A risk tolerance baseline is then generated by the computer based on a predefined risk tolerance factor. For example, the operator may select the risk tolerance factor to be a multiple of the projected future percentage of payroll costs or future benefits cash flow. Other factors may also be employed

The set of cash flow projections are then compared with the risk tolerance baseline by the computer and the number of risk tolerance failure events, i.e. when an asset cash flow projection falls below the risk tolerance baseline is calculated, to determine a total number of risk tolerance failure events. In a preferred embodiment, the asset cash flow projections, the average asset cash flow projection, the risk tolerance baseline and the total number of risk tolerance failure events are graphically presented (although other methods of representing the data may also be employed), either on a display monitor or on a printed hard copy, to enable the operator to quickly determine whether the defined asset allocation meets risk tolerance requirements while providing an acceptable return at an acceptable cost.

In the event that such factors are not met, the operator can manually adjust the asset allocation to repeat the process until risk tolerance requirements are

met at an acceptable return and cost. It is preferably, however, to utilize a software routine to repeat the basic process with different asset allocations to define the most preferred asset allocation based on predefined factors including cost, acceptable failure events and acceptable returns, thereby optimizing the process to a level that would be difficult to achieve by manually selecting different asset allocations at random.

An example of the implementation of the method illustrated in Fig. 1 will be described with reference to Figs. 2-7. In the illustrated example, which is based on an analysis of the California Highway Patrol program component of the California Public Employee's Retirement System, it will be assumed that the pension fund managers have defined a risk factor as six times the cost of benefits, i.e. future benefits cash flow, wherein there cannot be a 10% or greater chance that asset cash flow will fall below this level in a ten year horizon.

Fig. 2 illustrates the results generated by the performance of the method illustrated in figure one for a pension fund having assets of 400% of payroll when the asset allocation is set to 100% small cap equities, wherein one hundred simulations of future asset cash flow projections for a period of twenty years are represented by the broken lines, an average asset cash flow projection is illustrated as a solid line (A), and a risk tolerance baseline representative of six times benefits cash flow projection is shown by a solid line (B). After a ten year period, thirty risk tolerance failure events have occurred in which a cash flow projection has fallen below the risk tolerance baseline. Accordingly, while the future level percentage of payroll cost has been calculated as about 15.55% for this illustrated example, there is a relatively high risk that the fund will not meet the defined acceptable risk tolerance.

A lesser degree of risk can be obtained by changing the asset allocation to less volatile investments. Fig. 3 illustrates the results when the asset allocation is changed to 100% cash equivalents. While the number of risk tolerance failure events has dropped to zero, the cost of the plan has been calculated to have increased to an unacceptable level of 62.76% of payroll contributions.

Fig. 4 illustrates a mixing the asset allocation to 60% small cap equities and 40% of cash equivalents. The projected future level percentage of payroll cost has been calculated to be 24.63% for this example and the number of risk tolerance failure events at the ten year horizon is twelve. Thus, Fig. 4 illustrates the tradeoffs associated with mixing of assets with difference degrees of volatility, namely, a reduction in costs but an associated increase in risk. In this example, the number of risk tolerance failures still exceeds the established acceptance rate of 10% defined by the fund managers.

Figs. 5-7 illustrate examples of how the tradeoffs between cost and risk can be maximized. Fig. 5 illustrates an asset allocation of 39% domestic equities (large cap), 6% small cap equities, 20% international equities, 24% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 0% real estate and 2% cash equivalents. The cost of the asset allocation in Fig. 5 has been calculated as 31.96% of payroll cost with nine failures, which falls within the acceptable 10% range. Costs can be improved to 30.49% of payroll without increasing risk by making a slight change in the asset allocation to 44% domestic equities, 6% small cap equities, 20% international equities, 14% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 5% real estate and 2% cash equivalents as illustrated in

Fig. 6. Risk can be improved with only a slight increase in cost, namely 32.68%, by changing asset allocation to 44% domestic equities, 6% small cap equities, 15% international equities, 14% long term corporate bonds, 9% long term government bonds, 0% intermediate term government bonds, 5% real estate and 7% cash equivalents as illustrate in Fig. 7.

Although any desired method may be utilized to calculate the average level percentage of payroll contribution, asset cash flow projections and benefit cash flow projections utilized in the method of the invention, it is preferable to implement the invention as an improvement of currently available financial modeling software. Specifically, V&A (tm) financial modeling software currently available from EFI Actuaries of Washington, D.C. provides modeling of pension funds based on cash flow analysis. The principle functions of the V&A software, including its user interface, may therefore be adapted to implement the instant invention. A tutorial of the V&A software is provided in Appendix A, which is an integral part of the present application. In addition, a source program listing of the principle modules utilized in the V&A software is provided in Appendix B which is also an integral part of the present application. The V&A software, however, does not incorporate the comparison of the asset cash flow projections to a risk tolerance baseline in order to identify risk tolerance failure events, which forms the basis of the present invention.

The invention has been described with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof. It will be understood, however, that modifications and variations are possible within the scope of the appended claims. For example, as a further refinement, a DynaFlow (tm) approach to asset cash flow line can be implemented,

wherein at each interval, six months, one year, etc., the asset level of each projection line is tested. The asset allocation is optimized once again at each such point using the same process as described earlier. Thus, 5 projection lines are altered in reflection of the approach and the optimum level percentage of payroll further optimized. This enables determination of that level percentage of payroll sufficient to maintain on a sound financial basis into the indefinite future based on 10 continual reoptimization of the asset allocation. The dynamic asset allocation produced by this process reflects the most favorable asset allocation at any point in time.

It should be noted that Appendix A and Appendix B, 15 both of which are included as part of the specification and description of the invention, are subject to copyright protection and may not be reproduced in any manner or used for any purpose other than as an integral part of this specification to gain an understanding of 20 the invention described herein.

CLAIMS

1. A computer implemented method of optimizing a defined benefit retirement plan asset allocation, the computer implemented method comprising the step of optimizing the defined benefit retirement plan asset allocation as a mix of assets which may be expected to deliver a lowest probability of the plan experiencing an adverse circumstance as of a selected future date,

wherein the plan is a specific year-by-year projected benefit outflow from a specific level of underlying assets, a specific employee contribution stream from an open group of current and future employees and a specific percentage of open group payroll employer contribution stream, buffeted by anticipated asset class gains and losses that may be above or below expected levels,

wherein the adverse circumstance is a weighted average of one or more of the following: (i) assets falling below a specific multiple of benefits, (ii) employer contributions required to maintain a level percentage of payroll cost for plan financial soundness rising above or falling below a first certain percentage of initial level, (iii) assets falling below a second certain percentage of entry age normal past service liabilities or assets falling below a point from which a return to the initial level of expected investment return cannot be achieved within a specific period, and

wherein the mix of assets is subject to user constraints as to the portion of assets allowable in each asset class in the final portfolio.

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2. A computer implemented method of determining a plan specific optimal asset allocation utilizing cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) entering plan member information including active and inactive member information, asset information, and plan benefit information including plan specific definitions of risk for a given retirement plan;

(b) selecting a range of tolerable asset allocations for specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list, the asset allocation list comprising a fixed class of investment and an equity class of investment, said selecting step (b) selecting maximum and minimum tolerable asset allocations for each of the fixed and equity classes of investments;

(c) generating one or more risk tolerance baselines based on one or more user defined risk tolerance factors;

(d) simulating benefit and asset cash flows as future financial projections based on the selected asset allocation and on the plan benefit information;

(e) determining if risk tolerance failure events occur by comparing the future financial projections with the one or more risk tolerance baselines;

(f) determining a performance index for the selected asset allocation based on the occurrence of the risk tolerance failure events; and

(g) repetitively performing said steps (d), (c) and (f) for different asset allocations within the range of tolerable asset

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allocations until the plan specific optimal asset allocation having a best performance index is determined.

3. A computer implemented method according to claim 2, wherein said determining step (e) further comprises the step of determining if the risk tolerance failure events occur by comparing the future financial projections including liabilities, costs, benefits, interest rate, recovery interest rate and assets with the one or more risk tolerance baselines.

4. A computer implemented method according to claim 2 or claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

(h) selecting another range of tolerable asset allocations for the specific asset classes contained in the asset allocation list; and

(i) simulating additional benefits and asset cash flows as additional future financial projections based on the selected asset allocation and on the plan benefit information for the another range of tolerable asset allocations;

(j) determining if other risk tolerance failure events occur by comparing the additional future financial projections with the one or more risk tolerance baselines;

(k) determining another performance index for the selected asset allocation based on the occurrence of the other risk tolerance failure events;

(l) repetitively performing said steps (i), (j) and (k) for

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different asset allocations within the another range of tolerable asset allocations until another plan specific optimal asset allocation having another best performance index is determined;

(m) selecting one of the plan specific optimal asset allocation or the another plan specific optimal asset allocation responsive to the best performance index, the another best performance index, the range of tolerable asset allocations, and the another range of tolerable asset allocations.

5. A computer implemented method according to any of claims 2 to 4, wherein said generating step (c) further comprises the step of generating the one or more risk tolerance baselines based on the user defined risk tolerance factors including minimum level of plan assets, maximum level of plan costs, and required plan earnings, all over multiple time periods.

6. A computer implemented method according to any of claims 2 to 5, wherein said determining step (f) further comprises the step of determining the performance index for the selected asset allocation based on a weighted average of the occurrence of the risk tolerance failure events and the cost of the plan.

7. A computer implemented method according to claim 6, wherein the optimum asset allocation is not determined directly from a standard deviation for the simulated asset cash flow projections.

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8. A computer implemented method of determining a plan specific optimal asset allocation utilizing cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) entering plan member information including active and inactive member information, asset information, and plan benefit information including plan specific definitions of risk for a given retirement plan;
- (b) selecting a range of tolerable asset allocations for specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list, the asset allocation list comprising a fixed class of investment and an equity class of investment, said selecting step (b) selecting maximum and minimum tolerable asset allocations for each of the fixed and equity classes of investments;
- (c) generating one or more risk tolerance baselines based on one or more user defined risk tolerance factors including minimum level of plan assets, maximum level of plan costs, and required plan earnings, all over multiple time periods;
- (d) simulating benefit and asset cash flows as future financial projections based on the selected asset allocation and on the plan benefit information;
- (e) determining if risk tolerance failure events occur by comparing the future financial projections including liabilities, costs, benefits, interest rate, recovery interest rate and assets with the one or more risk tolerance baselines;
- (f) determining a performance index for the selected asset allocation based on a weighted average of the occurrence of the

risk tolerance failure events and the cost of the plan; and

(g) repetitively performing said steps (d), (e) and (f) for different asset allocations within the range of tolerable asset allocations until the plan specific optimal asset allocation having a best performance index is determined;

(h) selecting another range of tolerable asset allocations for the specific asset classes contained in the asset allocation list; and

(i) simulating additional benefits and asset cash flows as additional future financial projections based on the selected asset allocation and on the plan benefit information for the another range of tolerable asset allocations;

(j) determining if other risk tolerance failure events occur by comparing the additional future financial projections with the one or more risk tolerance baselines;

(k) determining another performance index for the selected asset allocation based on a weighted average of the occurrence of the other risk tolerance failure events and the cost of the plan;

(l) repetitively performing said steps (i), (j) and (k) for different asset allocations within the another range of tolerable asset allocations until another plan specific optimal asset allocation having another best performance index is determined;

(m) selecting one of the plan specific optimal asset allocation or the another plan specific optimal asset allocation responsive to the best performance index, the another best performance index, the range of tolerable asset allocations, and

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the another range of tolerable asset allocations,

wherein the optimum asset allocation is not determined directly from a standard deviation for the simulated asset cash flow projections.

9. A method of determining an optimal asset allocation utilizing asset cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

entering plan member definition information, asset information, and plan benefit information for a given financial plan into a computer;

selecting an asset allocation for specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list previously stored in the computer;

generating a plurality of asset cash flow projects based on the selected asset allocation;

generating a risk tolerance baseline based on a predefined risk tolerance factor;

determining if a risk tolerance failure event occurs by comparing the asset cash flow projections with the risk tolerance baseline.

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Amendments to the claims have been filed as follows

20

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus adapted and arranged for determining an optimal asset allocation utilizing asset cash flow simulation, said apparatus comprising
a central processing unit;
an operator interface;

5 and at least one remote interface, both of which are connected to said central processing unit via a communication link, in order to enter plan member definition information, asset information, and plan benefit information for a given financial plan into said central processor unit and

select an asset allocation for specific asset classes contained in an asset
10 allocation list previously stored in the computer;

said central processor unit generating a plurality of asset cash flow projections based on the selected asset allocation,

generating a single baseline, simulation average baseline or collection of risk tolerance baselines based on (i) a single predefined risk tolerance factor,
15 (ii) an average of the risk tolerance factors evolving from all the asset cash flow projections in each simulation or (iii) a separate risk tolerance factor evolving from each cash flow projection within each simulation trial;

and generating a signal indicative of this information, allowing a user to determine if a risk tolerance failure event occurs by comparing the asset cash
20 flow projection with the risk tolerance baseline projection(s) underlying the said simulation and to repeat this process for other asset allocations until that asset allocation generating the lowest rate of risk tolerance failure is found.

2. A method for determining an optimal asset allocation utilizing asset cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

25 entering plan member definition information, asset information, and plan benefit information for a given financial plan into a computer;

selecting an asset allocation for specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list previously stored in the computer;

generating a plurality of asset cash flow projections based on the

selected asset allocation;

generating a single baseline, simulation average baseline or collection of risk tolerance baselines based on (i) a single predefined risk tolerance factor, (ii) an average of the risk tolerance factors evolving from all the asset cash flow projections in each simulation or (iii) a separate risk tolerance factor evolving from each cash flow projection within each simulation trial;

determining if a risk tolerance failure event occurs by comparing the asset cash flow projection with the risk tolerance baseline projection(s) underlying the said simulation and repeating this process for other asset allocations until that asset allocation generating the lowest rate of risk tolerance failure is found.

3. A computer implemented method of optimizing a defined benefit retirement plan asset allocation, the computer implemented method comprising the step of optimizing the defined benefit retirement plan asset allocation as a mix of assets which may be expected to deliver a lowest probability of the plan experiencing an adverse circumstance as of a selected future date or within a specified period,

wherein the plan is a specific year-by-year projected benefit outflow from a specific level of underlying assets, a specific employee contribution stream from an open group of current and future employees and a specific percentage of open group payroll employer contribution stream, buffeted by anticipated asset class gains and losses that may be above or below expected levels,

wherein the adverse circumstance is a weighted average of one or more of the following: (i) assets falling below a specific multiple or benefits, (ii) employer contributions required to maintain a level percentage of payroll cost for plan financial soundness rising above or falling below a first certain percentage of initial level, (iii) assets falling below a second certain percentage of liabilities or (iv) assets falling below a point from which a return to the initial level of expected investment return has a lower than acceptable probability, and

wherein the mix of assets is subject to user constraints as to the portion of assets allowable in each asset class in the final portfolio.

4. A computer implemented method of determining a plan-specific optimal asset allocation utilizing cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) entering plan profile information (including how entering members are typically distributed as to sex, age, and initial year salary), active employee data (including sex, date of birth, date of hire, salary, accumulated employee contributions) and inactive member data (including sex, date of birth, date of retirement, amount of monthly pension, form of pension, profile of spouse), anticipated growth (decline) characteristics of membership, demographic assumptions as to employee turnover, disability, and retirement, member mortality, and merit salary increase expectations, asset information (including current market value, current asset allocation by class), economic assumptions (including assumed rate of return on plan assets and assumed CPI increase, for gain and loss purposes) and plan of benefits in place (including definition and conditions for entitlement to service, vested, disability, and other benefits), employee contribution requirements, third-party financing input and employer funding method in place;

(b) selecting a range of tolerable asset allocations for specific asset classes contained in an asset allocation list, the asset allocation list comprising a fixed income class of investments, and an equity class of investments, said selecting step (b) also selecting maximum and minimum tolerable asset allocations for each of the fixed and equity classes of investments;

(c) for a tentatively selected asset allocation within the tolerable range, generating (projecting over a designated future time frame in stochastic manner by Monte Carlo simulation) multiple cash flow forecasts of (i) plan assets and (ii) one or more user-selected risk tolerance baselines; and determining a weighted average measure of risk tolerance failure (unfavorable outcomes) by computer examination of the number of crossing violations of the

risk tolerance baselines; and generating, on a computer monitor for printout display and analysis, a reflection of the depth (degree of badness) of crossing violations as well as the height (degree of goodness) of favorable outcomes, where:

5 Plan assets are projected into the future by starting with assets on hand, subtracting benefits as they are projected to be disbursed, adding projected employee and third-party contributions, introducing projected investment returns and such projected percentage of payroll employer contributions as are necessary to maintain financial soundness of the plan.

10 Risk tolerance baselines include
a user-selected multiple of benefits,
a projected percentage of payroll employer contribution level at more (less) than the initial level by a user-designated margin,
15 a user-designated percentage of user-defined liabilities, that diminished level of assets from which return to the initially assumed rate of investment return within a user-selected number of years has a lower user-designated probability of occurrence than acceptable to the user, and other comparable user-designated alternatives

20 Benefits are usually dependent on final average salary which in turn is dependent on projected historical (or modified historical) or parametrically developed wage deflators.

25 Projected investment returns of individual asset classes are either the interaction of projected inflation deflators and real (net of inflation) asset class returns generated independently of each other or in tandem, with
30 projections historically (or modified historically) or parametrically developed.

Alternatively, projected nominal rates of return of individual asset classes are extracted from history by stringing together consecutive periods of user-selected length.

5

Projected percentage of payroll employer contributions are dependent on feedback from the results of other simulated inflows and outflows, the overlay of computer-developed amortization over a user-selected amortization period of investment return gains and losses relative to an underlying user-selected baseline rate of return, such percentage of payroll employer contributions to reflect the requirement that employer contributions be the balancing item to maintain financial soundness of the plan.

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(d) repetitively performing step (c) for different asset allocations within the tolerable range until the asset allocation having the lowest weighted average measure of risk tolerance failure, or performance index, is determined.

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5. A computer implemented method according to claim 4, but replacing step (a) with:

(a) entering plan profile information including entering member profile characteristics, active employee data, inactive member data, anticipated growth (decline) characteristics of membership, demographic assumptions as to employee turnover, disability, and retirement, member mortality, and merit salary increase expectations, asset information, economic assumptions, and plan of benefits in place, employee contribution requirements, third-party financing input and employer funding method in place.

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6. A computer implemented method according to claim 4 or claim 5 wherein said generating step (c) further comprises the step of including, in a determination of the beat performance index, risk tolerance failures (unfavorable outcomes) at or within different intervals (whether or not weighted as to importance).

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7. A computer implemented method according to claims 4, 5, or 6 wherein

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said determining step (c) further comprises the step of including, in a determination of the best performance index, a weighted measure of the cost of the plan.

8. A computer implemented method according to any of claims 4 to 7,
5 wherein said generating step (c) further comprises the steps of

(a) selecting another range of tolerable asset allocations for the specific asset classes contained in the asset allocation list;

(b) repeating steps 3(c) or 4(C), (5) and (6);

(c) repetitively performing said steps (a) and (b) within other ranges
10 of tolerable asset allocations until other plan-specific optimal asset allocations having other best performance indices are determined;

(d) selecting the plan-specific optimal asset allocations with the best performance index among those developed.

9. A computer implemented method according to claims 3 through 7
15 wherein the optimum asset allocation is not determined directly from a standard deviation of the simulated asset cash flow projections.

10. A computer implemented method of determining a plan specific optimal asset allocation utilizing cash flow simulation, said method comprising the steps of:

20 (a) entering plan profile information including active and inactive member information, asset information, and plan benefit and plan financing information including plan-specific demographic assumptions for a given retirement plan;

(b) selecting a range of tolerable asset allocations for specific asset
25 classes contained in an asset allocation list, the asset allocation list comprising a fixed income class of investments and an equity class of investments, said selecting step (b) also selecting maximum and minimum tolerable asset allocations for each of the fixed and equity classes of investments;

(c) generating, over a designated future time frame, one or more risk
30 tolerance baselines including minimum level of plan assets, maximum or

minimum level of plan costs, percentage of liabilities, required plan earnings, and other user-designated alternatives;

(d) simulating benefit and asset cash flows as future financial projections based on the selected asset allocation and on the plan profile information;

(e) determining the frequency (crossovers) of risk tolerance failure events by comparing the simulated future financial projections including liabilities, costs, benefits, recovery interest rate and assets with one or more risk tolerance baselines as of selected points in time or within selected time frames;

(f) generating a reflection of the depth (degree of badness) of crossing violations of said risk tolerance failure events as well as the height (degree of goodness) of favorable outcomes;

(g) determining a performance index for the selected asset allocation, based on (i) user-selected weighted average of the frequency of the various risk tolerance failures at (ii) user-selected points in time or during time intervals, and on (iii) user-selected weights on a measure of cost of the plan;

(h) repetitively performing said steps (d), (e), (f) and (g) for different asset allocations within the range of tolerable asset allocations until the plan specific optimal asset allocation having a best performance index is determined;

(i) selecting another range of tolerable asset allocations for the specific asset classes contained in the asset allocation list; and

(j) simulating benefits and asset cash flows as additional future financial projections based on the newly selected range of tolerable asset allocations by repeating steps (d) through (h);

(k) determining another performance index for each newly selected range of tolerable asset allocations;

(l) repetitively performing said stops (i), (j) and (k) within other ranges of tolerable asset allocations until other plan specific optimal asset

allocation having other best performance indices are determined;

(m) selecting the plan specific optimal asset allocation with the best performance index.